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Volume XVI...... Number 26.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-THE TEMPLAR-OUR BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-My HEART'S IDOL BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Hyrocaire-

MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham Square-Day Goods

BROUGHAW'S LYCEUM, Broadway-WHERE THERE'S A CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway

PELLOWS OPERA HOUSE, 441 Broadway-ETHIOFIAN

AMERICAN MUSEUM-ANUSING PREFERANCES AFTER-SEW YORK AMPHITHEATRE, 37 Bowery - Equipment WARRINGTON HALL-PANGRAMA OF THE PILORIN'S

SATTLER'S COSMORANA, corner of Thirteenth street

STOPPANI HALL-TABLEAUX OF NEW ENGLAND. OLYMPIC-PANCRANA OF IRELAND.

New York, Monday, January 27, 1851.

State of Parties in the New York Legislature.

A vote was taken in the Assembly at Albany, on Thursday last, which came near upsetting the majority of the Seward and Weed section of the whigs in that body. It was on a motion to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report on the subject of the Compromise bills, slavery agitation, the Fugitive Slave law, &c , on Tuesday next. The vote was taken, after speeches had been made by Messrs. Thompson and Burroughs, democrats; and Messrs. Anthon and Varnum, silver grey whigs, pressing a report and decisive action before the election of United States Senator. The motion was opposed by the Seward men, and, on a division, the question was decided in the negative by only five majoritynamely, ayes 55, noce 60. The democrats and solver greys voted together, and would have carried meir point, had not three democrats voted with the Seward men.

As the vote is a curious one, we give the names, by which it will be seen that if the democrats and silver grays were to unite, they might elect a Vaited States Senator; as there is an anti-Seward majority in the Senate. In that branch of the Legislature parties stand 17 whigs to 15 democrate; but hve or six of the former are silver grays.

The ayes and noes on the question referred to, were as follows:-

O. Allen, Erie; Anthon, Richmend; Atwood, Brie; Backhouse, Kings; Eird, Erie; Blacket ne, N. Y.; Cady, Rings; Campbell, Oteego; George Clark, N. Y.; Cock, Greene; Fitchugh, Monroe; W. S. Gregory, N. Y.; Greene, N. Y.; Ryan, N. Y.; Swords, N. Y.; Varnum, N. Y.—Total 16.

M. J. Ailen, R. Babcock, Barnes, Bowns, Burrenghs, Buchnell, J. F. Clark, Colvin, Congdon, Davis, Dennision, Doyle, Elderkin, Ferris, French Hatch, Higby, Jayne, Kineley, Lawyer, Levis, Lyon, Maurice, Minier, E. Perry, Rider, Rebinson, Rockwell, W. Russell, W. F. Russell, Sickles, E. T. Smith, Snell Stewart, Stillwell, Stratton, A. A. Thempson, G. C. Thompson, Wright—20. Total ayes 55. NOES.

Shall, Herkimer; Pool, Jefferson; Coffin, (Ind.) Ot-

Benedict, Baker, Belknap, J. Benedict, T. H. Benedict, Bishop, Bottum, Bradley, Brayten, Briggs, Carrington, Chamberlain Corser, Douglass, Ellman, A. A. Gregory, H. Harris, L. Harris, Heath, Hewn, Hinds, Hoppin, Ingersoil, Kellogg, Lake, Lerley, McLouth, Macomber, Miles, Moss, Nelson, J. L. Perry, Rouse, Rewe, Rumsey, Severance, Shultes, A. Smith, Southwick, Stevens, Speaker, Tawnsend, Tutbill, Underwood, Ward, Weiden, Wheeler, Whiteside, Yeomans-57 whige. Total noce 60.

The following were the absenters:— The following were the absentees:-

White.

Dewey, N. Y.; Fordyee, Monroe; Hemphrey, Wyoning; Langdon, Columbia; Leggett, Saratoga; Nor-

Democrats.
Dougherty, N. Y.; Horton, St. Lawrence Leroy, recentage, Noble, Warren; Wooster, Herkimer. Total

Although we believe a majority of the demoerate are barnburners or free soil men, yet they appear willing to unite with the silver grays, for the purpose of throwing the whig majority into confusion. It is not probable, however, that anything important will be effected by any movement of these sections and parties, as their leaders lack the moral courage to form a perfect union, even to defeat those they most cordially hate:

CAMELS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION .- We ob serve from the proceedings in the Senate of the United States, that on motion of Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of introducing camels for the purposes of army transporta-We trust the committee will report in favor of the experiment, and that Congress will order it to be tried. There are many reasons for believing that it would be eminently successful.

The camel is proverbially "the ship of the desert." His entire organization is especially adapted for heavy burdens, and long marches. without food or water. He carries a weight of eight hundred pounds, and travels cheerfully over the sends of Asia and Africa, often without subsistence or drink for several days. And he appears to be as well adapted to the rugged mountain passes of Afighanistan as to the desolate sandy tracks of the Great Sahara. Not only is he employed in the caravans between Morocco and Tim. buctoo, but in the northern trade between Asiatic

Russia and the confines of China. The country on the eastern flank of the Rocky Mountains is Asiatic in its character. There is, indeed, a wonderful resemblance be tween the Great Salt Lake, and its surrounding mountains and deserts, to the topography of the Dead Sea of Sodom. Between the Arkansas and Santa Fe, in New Mexico, and thence via the Gila, across the continent to San Diego, the same general characteristics of soil, climate, and vegetation prevail as is the deserts of Arabia, and the mountain passes of the ancient track of the Israelites. We have the same volcanic traces, the same blank and vacant desolation is the one region as in the other, excepting that subsistence and water for caravans are more abundant on the Gila than on the horrid wastes of Arabia Petres. But the shorny desert vegetation which prevails from the Arkansas to the Pacific, repelling even the hardy mule from touching it, we have no loubt would

be found to be the best of forage for the camel. Again, the Army Appropriation bill of the last year shows an increase of expenditure of several millions greater than was required for the peace establishment anterior to our vast acquisitions of territory from Mexico. The bulk of this increased expenditure is on account of army transportation over these territories. They are without navigable rivers-destitute of resources for railroads; and, in many places, so sparsely supplied with grass and water, that immense numbers of multe, horses, and oxen have perished from exhaustion. Yet males, horses, and oxen must be relied upon, until some • ubstitute is provided. There seems to be no doubt that the camel would most admirably fulfil the dusee of this overland desert transportation.

The experiment is, to say the least of it, deserv-

ing a fair trial. Our public ships in the Mediterranean, without additional expense to the government over the cost and subsistence of the camels, could land them at New Orleans or the Brazos Santiago. And once introduced into the great plains of our south-western frontiers, it is probable they would soon supercede altogether the use of mules in the overland carrying trade, as well as in army transportation. The experiment ought to be tried.

The Concerts of Jenny Lind, and Musical Taste in Havana.

In fulfilment of our promise, we have an serted literal translations of many articles re-specting Barnum's speculation in Havana, the writers of which have been as active for the Spanish journals as public curiosity could desire. On reading the entire description of the history of the affair, two points impress themselves at once upon the mind; and these are, that the peculiarly remarkable arrangements of Barnum were such as could not fail to displease a community at once intelligent, refined, and in every respect liberal, in the cultivation and encouragement of the fine arts, and that the result, consequently, was caused by the conduct of the speculator. Barnum seems to have addressed himself to the Havana public as he did to this city, where a floating population, who are usually led by some conventional excite ment, rather than by a discriminating taste for that which is excellent in art, can farnish at any time a very admirable show of forms, faces, and fashions. There is, however, in our metropolis, a very large class who have always exhibited a better taste, and whose admiration of art is always excited when there are just grounds for it. This class, we have reason to believe, would listen to Jenny Lind with real pleasure, at any time; but they would not desire, and have not yet wished, to hear her through the medium of extortion. Se has it been in Havana during Jenny Lind's visit, which has been a curious and funny affair, as may be seen by the various com ments of the Spanish newspapers. The whole enjoyment that might have been derived from the singing of the vocalist, has been sensibly affected by the disagrecable circumstances which have attended her in her career among the Spaniards. Whether or not she will entertain the same feelings towards them as she is reputed to have for the taste of the Parisians and Italians, time alone can determine-but one thing is certain, that the remarkable character of her visit to Havana has added very strong proofs of the refined musical taste of the Cuban capital. No one can read the articles in the Havana papers without gathering, from their general character, the most thorough admiration for the musical taste of the people, while no one can wonder that Barnum's conduct should have excited their displeasure.

It may be remembered that while Jenny Lind was here, we urged plainly and significantly enough that Barnum's prices were altogether beyond endurance. At that point we remained fixed, till the Prince of Iranistan reduced his taxes. This we did not only for the sake of the public, whose voice came to us loud with complaint every hour, but that the generous woman, the cultivated vocalist, and the idel of the musical world, might not be sacrificed at the shrine of a desperate cupidity. The admonition, however, seems to have been of no avail beyond the precincts of the city. Barnum went to Boston; gave great dissatisfaction; injured himself, and the justly celebrated Nightingale of Sweden, and then turned his ambition towards Havana, only to present the world with a repetition of those follies in management for which he had been so often censured and finally rebuked.

What he did in Havana has been described in the various journals of the Cuban capital; and even the Faro Industrial, which originally favored the enterprise of Barnum, and has been most steadfast on his side, admits that the dissatisfaction of the public arose from displeasure at the management, rather than from any want of appreciation of the talents of Jenny Lind. The pecualary success, therefore, of the four concerts given by the vocalist, has been slim enough; and it is quite probable that a loss of from ten to fifteen thousand dollars will fall upon the manager, who has only to attribute to his own rash conceit this termination of that brilliant January which was to pour the wealth of Crossus into his lap. Had he been contented with giving his concerts at the Opera prices, instead of doubling them, a very different result would have been seen, and one in which the justly celebrated vocalist would not have appeared as the victim. We said, on the arrival of Parodi here, that Maretzek's quiet and unobtrusive course comport with the public taste, and that, as an artist, he would direct the Opera for the benefit of that dramatic songstress. What has been the fact? Precisely what we predicted; and after forty nights we find Parodi in the very height of success, and filling every seat in the Opera House. Such is the difference between exaggeration and a willingness to leave the poblic to form their own conclusions of a public performer.

The public taste of Havana is perhaps not less distinguished than that of any city in the world, and, in proportion to the number of its inhabitants, pays more towards the encouragement of artists than many a city more highly celebrated. In the realm of music they have revelled for many years. supporting an opera company of the first class-not with a mere fashionable show, but with a cordial appreciation of everything exalted in the lyric art. The artists who have visited us from time to time after being in that capital, have instructed us to understand the style of music which the Cubans most delight in-that which appeals least to uncultivated ears. The Swedish melodies, it seems, had little charm for them. The pyrotechnics of the voice were brilliant, but cold. They sought, in the concerts of Jenny Lind, for musical expression; not as exhibited in the mere graces and embellishments of the schools, but in the intonation, and in that taste which seems to be a tie between the soul and its utterance. Though we find few of the specialities of criticism in the Spanish journale, yet it is quite evident that all the merits of Jenny Lind were appreciated by the audiences to their fullest extent; and we think not the less of that musical taste which could prefer the beautiful cavatine of operas to the remarkable, yet somewhat illegitimate, embellishments of song contained in the wild melodies of Sweden, as they have been termed in the concert programmes. Catalini ruined her reputation by leaving her composers, to indulge in her own flights of fancy. She captivated Europe; but she lost her name among the great vocalists of the age. She sacrificed everything to astonish in concerts by her embellishments, and finally was unable to appear at all with success upon the lyric stage. Pasta took a wiser course. She united the dramatic element to all her vocal expressions, and the whispers of fame still salute her ears on every breeze that sweeps towards her lovely home on the shores of Lake

It is not alone, however, to such taste as the Cubans possess for music, that a great singer must address his judgment. Too many artists are less cautious than they should be of the shouls and quicksands that beset them in their career, from the cupidity of managers, who are ever urging the vocalist to sacrifice taste to expediency, and to produce novelties for temporary applause. Of this class of speculators great artists should always be cautious. They are usually needy or avaricious adventurers, whose only object is to make a gain out of the genius they propose to direct-men with no position as artists-without taste, feeling, or judgment-ready to seize the latest favorite only to make money, and perfectly indifferent as to a sucrifice of the talent they would employ. How far more satisfactory would it have been for Jenny Lind to have had such a man as Benedict or Maretzek-with a sensitive disposition in the matter of musical reputation-than a merely industrious and zealous man, whose

labors have been devoted to amuse the growing million with the diminutive genius and stature of Tom Thumb-the lumbering clumsiness of Queen Adelaide's carriage—the dove-tailed icthyologics and zoological proportions of the Feejee mermaid -the colored man chewing himself into a white destiny, and other such monstroeities "too numerous to mention." The fault has not been with Barnum himself, but with his ambition. It has everleaped the saddle and has fallen on the other side, almost carrying the Nightingale with him. Perhaps, how ever, it may not be too late to improve, through the means afforded by the experience derived from past errors in judgment. The distinguished vocalist will soon be in New Orleans, where, if judicious respect is paid to the will of the public with regard to prices, the great musical taste of that metropolis will not turn a deaf ear to the won 'erful vocalization of Jenny Lind, and some reparation may be made for the ill fortune that has attended Barnum's speculation in the elegant and refined society of

THE NEW UNION MOVEMENT. - A ording to the latest advices from Washington, the Congressional circular, intended as the basis of a great Union party, is still receiving signatures from members of both houses. Gen. Cass, Judge Douglas, Mr. Dickinson, and other prominent democrats, how-ever, as it appears, still stand aloof. But the movement, notwithstanding, indicates the formation of a new party, out of some of the best materials of both the old parties. It has been designated a mutual assurance company; but a form dable , arty may yet be made of it, if its originators only have the courage to stick to it. The fear is, that they will not stick. The mortar must stick, or the fabric will be sure to fall down. Let us watch this movement.

The World's Fair in London.

Among the arrivals in town yesterday, we noticed the name of Mr. Charles F. Stansbury, who visits New York on the business of the Central Committee at Washington, for the London Industrial Exhibition Exhibitors and all others interested in the great fair can find him at the Astor House, from 9 to 10 A. M.

So many erroneous statements have found their way into the papers that it is deemed necessary to state that Mr. S. is Seccretary of the National Institute, and a member of the Central Committee, and has come to New York simply to receive and receipt for the goods, and to see that they are properly authenticated and correspond with the invoice that the committee will send to the London Commissioners.

The revenuel cutter Froward, of the Philadelphia station, sailed from this port yesterday morning for Boston. She was ordered there for the purpose of obtaining all articles in that port intended for exhibi-These, on her return to this city, will immediately be trans-shipped to the frigate St. Lawrence, which vessel was, some time age selected by the Department at Washington, for conveying all goods of the Feir to Southampton.

The St. Lawrence was moved out of the dry dock. several days ago, and numbers of carpenters, riggers. &c., are engaged, day and night, in fitting her for the voyage with goods for the Fair. Captain sands has been appointed to take the command, and all will be ready in good time. A quantity of goods has been received, but it is supposed the greater quantity is yet to come. The fine weather has afforded an excellent epportunity for their operations.

Movements of Individuals.

Among the strangers in town, is Mr. Thrasher, the enterprising and talented editor of the Fare Industrial

The arrival of Don Antonio X, de San Martin, editor of the Crenica, of New York, is announced in the Havana papers.

City Intelligence.

The Chief of Police on a Tour through the City.

—Yesterday, the Chief of Police proceeded on a tour of inspection along the two rivers. He drove in a carriage from the Park down Murray street, along West to Fourteenth street, and through the latter to the East river, returning along the water line to the Battery, and around it to West street, and back through Murray street to the point from which he started—thus making a complete circuit. The object of this drive was to see the obstructions along this route, with a view to their removal; and Sunday being the day best suited for the purpose, was selected by Mr. Matsell who is indefatigably carrying out the orders of the Mayor in reference to the city ordinances.

The Weathern —The weather for the last few days

THE WEATHER — The weather for the last few days has been fine beyond all precedent for the season. Such a day as yesterday was never, perhaps, witnessed in New York in the depth of winter. It is all well if we are net requited by severe weather during the next month.

month.

First.—At 11 o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out in a small shanty in Twenty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue, occupied by Mrs. Brady. It was totally

Fifth avenue, occupied by Mrs. Brady. It was totally destroyed.

The Election of Colonel to the Second Regiment.—This affair is to come off this evening at 6 o'clock, at the Mercer House, having been postponed from Friday evening by the peremptory order of the Brigadier General, half an hour after the time appointed for the meeting, and after several ballots had been deposited in the box. It is believed by many officers that this postporement is illegal, and that, after the notices for a military election are regularly served, it cannot be postponed any more than a charter election, and that neither Major General nor Brigadier General can go behind the statutes. At a caucus meeting of the efficers of the Second regiment, held on Wednesday evening last, Major John A. Bogart received is out of 16 votes, it being previously agreed that whoever received a majority of the votes should be unanimously elected on the legal day. How far the votes of the officers of the two new companies of Continentals, since admitted into the regiment, will affect this result, remains to be seen.

Fraces on "Chance.—A rencontre occurred on Sa-

since admitted into the regiment, will affect this result, remains to be seen.

Fracas on Change, between Mr. Nueman and an turday on Change, between Mr. Nueman and an English sea captain of the same name. It seems that not long since, the bark St. Lawrence was sold to Mr. Neuman, or to parties for whom he was agent, of which the captain referred to was in command at the time of the transfer, and who it was said, remained in charge of her until the papers were properly executed. The captain claimed a certain sum in payment for services in taking care of the vessel in the interval, which Mr. Nueman disputed; and on some offensive words passing at Nueman's effice, he ordered the captain out, and the latter retired. On meeting on Change, offensive words were passed, the captain calling Nueman a pairty fellow. Act; whereupon, Nueman raised his came and struck the captain several blows about the head, when the parties were separated. For the credit of the large body of respectable merchants who assemble on Change, it may be said such scenes are almost unknown, and it is to be hoped, no other of the kind may again occur. kind may sgain occur.

assemble on Change, it may be said such scenes are aimost unknown, and it is to be hoped, no other of the kind may again occur.

Manama Accesta Br. James as a Trackers.—Madame Augusta St. James, who has retired from the stage to lavish the graces of her art upon the young ladies of the metropolis, en Friday last gave her first bail for the present season. It was such an entertainment as might have been anticipated from the beautiful and accomplished dancer, whose elegant manners and intelligence distinguish her as much as her accomplishments in the art she professe. A correspondent who has resided in Paris, and who was present at the bail, rays "Madame Augusta is one of the best teachers ever known in this city. On entering the saloon of her school. I was surprised at the gentility of the whole display. The quadrilles, made up of pupils in the latter new, and so admirably executed as to command the highest approbation of the many parents and friends of the scholars who were present. The success of the scholars, after a single quarter's tuition, was remarkable. An excellent collation followed the execution of the dances, waitees, redowns, polkas, manuellas, and Schottishes. After this the bail became general. One interesting fact distinguished the whole sorver the affectionste dissocition and confidence of the pupils towards Madams St. James. They crewded around her, and she still retained her good government, while she addressed them with a suavity and that lady like case that so remarkably grace her deportment. No one could doubt her ability to prepare her pupils to shine in the most slegant society of the grand mender; and it is only requisite for parents to be aware of the fact that a new quarter is about to commence, to give such advantages to their children. A dancing tociety has also been formed, admiration to which can only be obtained by the general consent to which can only be obtained by the general consent of the members. This institution promises to be very profitable to all who engage in it.

Forma

FOUNDATING —A female child about a week old, was left at the door of Richard Miller, No. 5 Buriling slip. The infant was well dressed. Mr. Miller took the foundling in, and sent it to the aims house.

The infant was well dressed. Air. Miller took the foundiling in, and seem it to the aims house.

Fight into the Water.—John Wilkinson fell overboard at the foot of Dever street, and with difficulty was rescued by officer Cloham.

Draft by Different of the Heart.—Coroner Geer, yesterday, held an inquest on board the ship Southerland, on the body of George Long, born in New York, who came to his death by disease of the heart. The deceased, it seems, was cock on board the ship, and suddenly fell down while occupied at his work, and expired. The family of the deceased reside at No. 335. Sixth street, corner of avenue C. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

Nearst Nilled by a Save.—On Saturday afternoon, an Irish emigrant, in asiesting to remove a safe in the Office of the Commissioners of Emigration in the Park, was severely hurt by the failing over of the safe, in consequence of the floor on which it stood giving way. The poor man was removed to the hospital.

Supreme Court—Circuit Court.

Before Hon. Judge Mitchell.

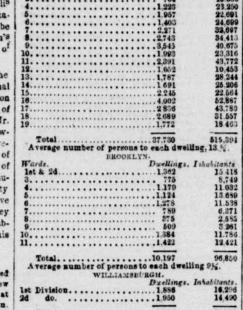
Jan. 25—In the case of St. John vs. the City Bank of Cleveland, the jump returned a verdict for the defendant.

The Court adjourned sine die.

[We understand that Mr. R. D. Livingston, the efficient cirk of this Court, who has held the office for some years, and discharged its duties to the satisfaction of the Judges and the bar, is to be superseded, not for any dereliction of duty, but for the political sin of being a democrat j

The Cens us of New York.

THE CITIES OF NEW YORK, BROOKLYN AND WILLIAMS-At length we have the official returns of the census, so far as regards population, of this city and the two places on Long Island with which we are most intimately connected. The number of inhabitants in this city, it will be observed, varies slightly from our estimate, published some time since, of 517,849—it being 515,394, in consequence of a decrease of population in the Third ward, from which returns were not then received. The population of that ward was 11,900 in 1845, and we had supposed there was a small increase, whereas the decline is 1,634 since the State census of 1845 :-Wards. NEW YORK CITY AND COUNTY.



30,780 RECAPITULATION.

Dwellings. Inhabitants | Dwelling | 17.730 | Brooklyn | 10.197 | Williamsburgh | 3.836 PRODUCTIVE ESTABLISHMENTS OF NEW YORK CITY-

CENSUS OF 1800.

3 O Handsempl'd. No. of ductive blishmen \$ \$1.013.600 3.620 6.987

\$1 12.672.996 19.648 16.086

9 607.000 633 27

\$80 1.688.800 1.862 943

\$83 1.227.562 17.88 35/

156 1122.890 2.985 10/

223 861.890 2.230

189 793.300 2.095

96 309.700 809

140 2.051.850 4.197

19 341.550 350

172 299.110 993

72 965.700 10.29

93 1.045.550 1.03/

129 3.280.380 2.29/

145 892.400 1.2

\$ 199 1.227.780 2/

3,387 \$34.232.822 6/

heye official returns. T 2 579 31

3,387 \$34 232 822 63,703 29,917 \$105.218.308 To the above official returns we add the following omparative statements. The population of New York Brooklyn, and Williamsburgh, it appears, has progressed as follows for the last ten years

 New York
 1840
 1845

 Brocklyn
 312 932
 371.232

 Brocklyn
 36.233
 59.538

 Williamsburgh
 5.094
 11,338
 95 850 30,786

Raymond street jail, and they were all fully committed for trial.

Charge of Arson.—Adam Rens, a shoemaker, was brought up on Esturday at the police court, charged with wilfully, setting fire to the premises No. 322½ Fulton street—the first floor of which was occupied by him as a store. Officer Whitehall deposed that he saw a light, and on going to the store, found the prisoner there, every thing was in confusion, and the bed in the back room was on fire, and straw, lasts. &c.. appeared to have been piled against the partition. The prisoner gave no alarm. Witness, with the assistance of other officers, extinguished the firs before any engines arrived, and took the prisoner into custody; at the station house Renz feigned to be drunk but the officers did not consider he was reality.

S. Upon this point there was a little contradictory evidence, and at the prisoner's instance the case was adjourned until Monday next.

Busclary—A Glass Currer.—On the night of the The progress of New York and Brooklyn, since 1790. when the first United States census was taken, has

been as follo	YORK.		ORLYN.
Year.	Population.		Population.
1790	33.131		3 805
	60,489		4.402
810	96,373	1820	7,475
1820	123.706	1825	10.791
1825		1830	
	202.589		
1835	270 089	1840	36 233
840	312,932	1845	69 558
	371 223		
850	515,394		
It will be	beerved that	the population	on of Brooklyn

population of the entire county of Kings, in 1590, was only 5,740. THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

returns have now been received counties in the State but three-Clinton, Allegany and Ulster. In Allegany and Ulster a single town, and in Clinton several towns are wanting. Estimating these, the table below is complete for the State:— 1840. 1850. 1840. 1

Albany 68 586	93,297	Oneida 85,345	99.819
Allegany 30,185	37,600	Onondaga, 67.915	85.900
Brcome 22.348	30.660	Ontario 43.501	43.978
Cattarag's 28.803	38,910	Orange 50,733	57,164
Cayuga 50.564	55,489	Orleans 24.995	28 464
Chautaque 47,641	50.024	Oswego 43.820	62,150
Chemung., 20,781	28,964	Otsego 49.403	48,740
Chenango. 40.779	40,313	Putnam 12,825	14 184
Clinton 28,157	40,000	Queens 30,224	37.042
Columbia, 44 287	43.614	Rensselaer 60,303	73,435
Cortland 24.605	25.058	Richmond, 10,935	15,066
Delaware 35,364	\$9,872	Rockland . 11.874	16,935
Dutchess. 52,488	58,994	St.L'rence, \$6 766	68,634
Erie 62 151	101,112	Baratoga 40,642	45,620
Essex 23 629	21.203	Schen'dy 16 233	20,057
Frankiin . 16 460	25,115	Behoharie. \$2,861	33 587
Fulton 18.638	29,168	Seneca 24 568	25,442
Genesee 28 721	28,588	Steuben 45 985	63,785
Greene 30 446	33,124	Buffolk 32 459	36.826
Hamilton, 1907	2,188	Bullivan 15.630	85.000
Herkimer, 37,378	38,557	Tioga 20,351	25,384
Jefferson . 61 028	68,156	Tompkins., 38 118	38.749
Kings 47,614	138 899	Uleter 40,724	59,959
Lewis 17.849	24,570	Warren 13.470	17,159
Livingston 55.324	40,897	Wash'gton 41.095	44.761
Madison. 40,008	43.681	Wayne 42,068	44,967
Monroe 64 912	87,888	West'ster . 48,687	58,267
Mentg'ry . 35,801	31,913	Wyeming . 35,312	32,123
New York, 212,952	515 894	Yates 20,444	20,590
Nineura 31 114	42.224		

-Increase in ten years, 660,699, or about 27 per cent. From 1830 to 1840 the increase was 26, and from 1820 to 1830, 58 per cent.

The following is a comparative view of the Islands. Counties Islands. New York. . . . 312,902

1850 Manhattan, or 515,394 New York. Richmond 10,985 15.006 Long Island. Total of Long Island......110,307 212.767 Total of the three Islands 434.224 743 127 Increase in ten years, 308,603, or 71 per cent. Do. of New York Island 202,462, or 64% Do. of Staten Island.... 4,081, or 37 Do. of Long Island.... 102,460, or 93

It will be observed that the increase of population on Long Island has been much greater than in any other section of the State. Even leaving out Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, the increase of Long Island for the last

ten years has been about 24 per cent, which is nearly the average of the whole State.

The population in the counties on the Eric Railroad has increased as follows:

Counties. 1840, 1850, Counties. 1840, 1850, Rockland 11,874 16 965 Chemung. 20,731 28,964 Orange. 50,723 57,164 Steubern. 45,955 63,755 Sullivan. 16,630 22,090 Allegany. 30,155 37,600 Delaware. 55,364 30,872 Catta'gus. 28,803 89 10 Broome. 22,345 30,860 Chatauque 47,641 50,624 Tiegs. 20,351 25,384 50,855 Chatauque 47,641 50,624 Total.

the Erie canal, has	e progre	seed as follows:-	
North River		Erie Canal	
Counties. 1840.	1850.	Counties. 1840.	1850
Albany 68,536	98 297	Schenect'y 17 233	20,05
Columbia . 44 287	43.014	Montg'y 35.801	31.91
Greens 20 446	83,124	Fulton 18 038	20 15
Dutchess. 52 488	58 994	Herkimer., 37,378	38.25
Orange 50.788	57.164	Oneida 85.845	99,81
Putnem 12 825	14.134	Onondaga, 67 915	85.90
Rockland., 11.874	16 966	Madison 40.008	43.08
Renerelner (0.803	78.485	Cayuga 50,364	55 84
Baratega 40 542	45.620	Seneca 24.868	25.44
Clater 45,724	50,959	Wayne 42.068	44 (H)
Warren 18.470	17,159	Ontaire 43 501	43.97
Wash n 41 095	44 761	Monroe 64 912	87,33
Westo'r 48.687	58 267	Orleans 24,995	18.40
	-	Generes, 29.721	28.53
Total 520,960	615.893	Ningara 31.114	42.23
		Erie 62,151	101,11
			-

Meteorological Observations.

Thermometer 52. Clear. January 26-8 P. M.

BY BAIN'S TELEGRAPH, OFFICE 29 WALL STREET. WASHINGTON, January 26-8 P. M. Thermometer 55. Clear.

Thermometer 47. Wind west. Philadeliphia, January 26—8 P. M.

Thermometer 43. Wind south; clear.

Brecklyn City Intelligence.

Navy Yard—Day Dock—Prayoranance or New Excess — The engine, which for the last eight months has been in the course of erection in the Navy Yard, is now in operation, and was, a few days since, brought practically into requisition, on the occasion of the Brandywine taking the place of the St. Lawrence in the dock. C. W. Copeland Eq. U. S. N., was present to witness its working, and expressed his unqualified approbation; in fact, the expectations of the contractors and engineer were even surpassed by its extremely easy and regular motion, and the admirable manner in which it accomplished the purpose it was designed for, that of pumping the dock dry. It is a large low-pressure condensing engine, its medium power about 256 horse, but it is capable of being worked at a much higher one. Some idea may be formed of its size and proportions from the following particulars:—The piston, which is governed by a parallel motion, is twelve feet stroke, and the diameter of the cylinder fifty inches. The working beam, which is solid cast, and affecen tons in weight, is thirty one feet three inches long—the fly-wheel, 15 tons in weight, and 25 foet in diameter—the cranks, shafts, &c., in proportion. A new range of strong granite buildings are being erected close to the Dry Dock, and in the compart when finished, are to be occupied as workshops for the machinists and engineers engaged in the government works. Beneath the engine room a well is sank to the depth of four or five feet below the leval of the bottom of the dock, so that the latter can be pumped theroughly dry. The pump descending into this well, is of an 8 feet stroke, and 63 inches diameter, and discharges the water at the rate of 39 000 gallons per minute, propelling it with tremendous rapidity through a culvert back into the tiver. The terms of the contract were, that the eagine should empty the dock in three hours; and the task was accomplished in fact, than they coul PHILADELPHIA, January 26-8 P. M.
Thermometer 43. Wind south; clear.

which are filled in a few strokes by a rotary steam pump, with one of which each is fitted.

OUTRAGEOUS CASE OF REF.—Mr. Truman Smith, Police Justice last week took the examinations of seven young men, named George Higley. John McGluskey, Patrick Murray, John Combe, Wm. Hendrickson, Peter Smith, and John Hammond, at Raymond street jail, where, they fare confined on a charge of rape, committed on the person of Ellen McDonald, on the evening of the 14th inst., in Fulton avenue, under circumstances of great atrocity. On the evening in question, the prosecutrix was walking with Mr. Jas. Dooley, her brother-in-law, when they were attacked by the prisoners, and four or five others not in custody. The rufflant fore the female away from her companion, and conveyed her into a vacant lot, where the outrage was perpetrated. Mr Dooley, unable to contend with his numerous assailants, immediately sought the assistance of the police of the fourth district, and on their return they found that the prosecutrix had been released, but so injured by the treatment she had received that her recovery has been despaired of, and though the prisoners were all, by the exertions of Captain Wright and officer Stewart, arrested in the course of the following day, she has been unable to appear and give evidence until as above mentioned. The prisoners, none of whom exceed about 20 years of aga, were all identified and en Friday the exar-ination concluded with the medical testimony of the doctor of the Raymond street jail, and they were all fully committed for trial.

Charges of Asson.—Adam Rens. a shoemaker, was

The Copper Currency.

oveding, so that those of 1850 are now out in abundance.

About two and a quarter pounds of weight equal 100 cents, or one dollar. Two and a quarter pounds of coper cost about thirty-six cents, leaving sixty four percent for coinage, interest and prefit. The net profit is fifty percent, at least.

The writer of this cannot prove what he writes, as his only information is derived from what an Englishman told him about a year ago. This man asserted that he was then on his way to land purchased from the profits raised in that way.

McBRGHE.

Work for the Mayor.

Work for the Mayor.

To THE RETTOR OF THE HERALD.

As you are strenuous in your efforts for the carrying out of the city ordinances, and as the Mayor has already given notice, in Maiden lane, for the removal of all obstructions in the shape of address banners, outside show cases, &c. I think perhaps a hint from you, that the same vigilance is necessary in the adjoining streets (viz. John and William), might also be the means of directing the attention of the authorities to that part. It would seem to any person that the name over the door, with the merchandize exposed in the window, is a sufficient index as to what may be found within, without the unnecessary display of bundles and show cases outside.

BUBSCRIBER.

January 24, 1851.

A man named Daniel Rose has been arrested a Pottsville, Pa., for passing counterfeit bills on the Miner's Bank of that place. He is the second of band of counterfeiters arrested at that place, and we probably connected with these arrested in this city is passing counterfeit bills on the same bank.

The Forrest Divorce Case.

SUPREME COURT.

Catharine Norton Forrest, Plaintiff, and Edwin Forrest,
Defendant—The icilowing additional affidavit on behalf of the plaintiff has been handed to Judge Ed-

Catharine Norton Forrest, Plaintiff, and Edwin Forrest, Defendant—The tellowing additional affidavit on behalf of the plaintiff has been handed to Judge Edmonds.

John Sinclair of Margate, in the county of Kent, in England, Esquire, maketh cath and saith, that he in the father of the above named plaintiff, Catharine Norton Forrest, who was married to the above named defendant, Edwin Forrest, on the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, at the parish church of St. Pauls, Covent Garden, in the county of Middlesex, in England, aforesaid. And this deposent further saith, that he has been informed and believes that the above named defendant has lately made an affidavit in this action alleging, (among other things) that this deponent, when the said defendant applied for the hand of the said plaintiff teld the said defendant, that her character and education were such that she might deceive him. And this deponent further saith, that the allegations so made by the said defendant as aforesaid, are, and each of them is wholly untrue, and without the slightest foundation. And this deponent as aforesid, are, and each of them is wholly untrue, and without the slightest foundation. And this deponent to defendant is the said defendant to be ware of her, and warned him that her character and education were such that she might deceive him, the said defendant to the said defendant to be warre of her, and warned him that her characters and education were such that she might deceive him, the said defendant to the said defendant to be warre of her, and warned him that her characters and education were such that she might deceive him, the said defendant to the said defendant to be warre of her, and warned him that her characters and education were such that she might deceive him, the said defendant in the said defendant to be any other person or persons whomsoever, any words or expressions to the above or the like effect, for, on the centrary, this deponent saith that he never, at any time, for a mom

Marine Affairs.

Stramshir Onto.—This vessel did not leave quarantine ground until yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock.

Homestead Art Union -This institution

Homestead Art Union.—This institution which is chartered according to law, is fast closing up for the first drawing. From the fact that one hundred prize are to be distributed among 2500 subscribers, embracing a house and let in Williamsburgh, worth \$5,000, and kinety-nine handsome oil puintings, each one has an excellent chance. Is addition to this, each subscriber is to receive a handsome picture, the estail price of which is \$7.50, who there they receive one of the prime or not. It will be seen that the chances are one in every twenty-five. Tickets \$5, may be procured for about time longer, at Hooper & Bruthers' looking-glass store, 106 Fulton street.

How lightly falls the foot of Time
That only treads on flowers.

Ladies, if you wish to Dance gracefully,
tep into Mr. Miller's stere, in Canal street, where you
can find white and black satin brons and black hid Slippers,
white linen Gatters, Boots, &c. &c. suitable for this season
of balls and parties.

J. B. MILLER, 134 Canal st. Money only makes people ridiculous when

they lack the essential elements of squantion, and poverty s destricted indeed without them. This seems just now to be the general view—for Goldsmith, cheep olasses in pen-sanahip, at 200 Broadway, are filled up almost assoon ac-ormed, while of private pupils he has an unusual number. Phalon's Magic Hair Dye, to Color the

Hair or Whiskers, the moment it is applied, without injury to the bair or skin. It can be washed immediately, without disturbing the color, and has no bed door. It is applied, or sold, at PHALON'S Wig Factory, No. 197 Broadway, comeg of Dey street; and by all the droggiets, city and country. Wigs and Toupees .- Persons wishing a

very superior Wig or Toupes should call at Batchelor's calcbrated Wig factory, No. 4 Wall et. They will find the perfeculty understands all their requirements no matter how semicount, he never fails to fit the head; in fact he known his business, and makes a business of it. Gopy his address, and give him a call Hatr Dye .- Batchelor's Instantaneous Li-

quid Hair Dye, so celebra ed in London, Paris, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c., can only be properly of the philo music at the manufactory, & Wall street, New York Dye philo music beware of connected its. Bee my various distanced in for sale wholerale and retail, or applied. Copy the address is for sale wholerale and retail, or applied. Copy

troducer of the principle of a tomospheric pressure into Den-tistry, in 1835, devotes "his particular" attention to the in-section of Artificial Teeth. His popular work. "Observa-tions on the best Means of Preserving the Teeth," can be ob-tained on application as above. Dr. James W. Powell continues to attend

exclusively to diseases of the 1 ye and Ear, from 2 to 4 colock drily, at 1% Warren etreet, where can be had his "Treather on the Eye," third dition, price 60 cents. Artificial Eyes insurted, without the slightest pain, that will move like the hatural eye.

HONEY MARKET. SUNDAY, Jan. 26-6 P. M. During the past week the stock market has expe-

ienced greater fluctuations than at any previous time

evidence, and at the prisoner's instance the case was adjourned until Monday next.

Burglary—A Glass Curren.—On the night of the lith inst the clothing store of Mr. Albert Reliert. 72 Atlantic street, was opened by removing the iron bar, taking down the shutter, and cutting out two panes of glass, and through the aperiures thus made several articles—shirts, handkerchiefs, stockings, &o—were abstracted from the window. On Saturday morning last Capt, Kirby, of the third district, and efficers McCormick, arrested two youths—John Murphy and Michael Kelly—the one 17 and the other 15 years of age—en suspiction of stealing a watch, which was found in their porsession. Upon a further search, some of the property stoles from Mr. Kellert's was discovered, each of them having on one of the shirts; a silk hand-kerchief and one or two other articles were also identified by Mr. Kellert. Kelly, the younger prisoner, stated to the officer that Murphy had cut the pane out with a piece of French plate glass. On being asked the usual questions. Murphy stated he was a glass cutter; but they both declined to say anything to the charge, and were committed for further examination, Murphy to answer a charge of burglary, and Kelly one of grand larceny. this season. The closing prices yesterday do not vary materially from those current at the close of the week previous. Prices for most of the fancies are most enormously inflated, and it is astonishing that they are so well sustained. Nothing in the world but th great abundance of money, and the ease with which all kinds of stocks can be hypothecated, enables hold ers to carry large lots of the fancies, and creates a spirit of speculation calculated to inflate prices even beyond existing points. There is no limit to prices when there are sufficient means to carry stocks. There are hundreds of outside speculators who have very little Figs.—On Friday moraning Mr. Mason's feed store. 92 Myrtle avenue, was destroyed by fire, the first and second floors having been consumed, but the upper part, containing residences, was saved. Damage, about \$1,000 said to be insured in the Howard and Mashattan officers. disposed to involve thousands to the full extent their means, in the most desperate operations, and there probably is no way so exciting or so agreeable as transactions in fancy stocks in Wall street. Manhattan offices.

Police Intelligence.

A Fielest Assault with a Knife.—On Saturday night, a young man, by the name of Daniel Driscoli, was arrested by officer Sullivan, of the Second ward police, on a charge of violently assaulting James Neary with a large beet knife, indicting several severe wounds on the head. The altereation and assault took place between the parties in the basement kept by Mike Madden, is Ann street. Driscoll, when arrested, had on his person a loaded pistol, which was taken from him by the police. The magistrate committed Driscoll to prison, to answer the charge.

Suspicion of Stealing Jewelry.—A young Irish girl by the name of Ann Hiley, only fourteen years of age, was arrested on Saturday afternoon, by officer Valentine, of the Seventh ward, on suspicion of stealing a box containing a gold breast pin, valued at \$25, two gold bracelets, two gold ear rings, together with other articles of jewelry, valued in all at \$135, the property of Mrs Mary Ann Kelly, residing at No. 39 Governeur street. The following circumstances constitute the suspicion against the girl:—It seems that the girl is in the employ of Mrs. Watkies, residing at No. 187 Monroe street; and, on Saturday afternoon, her mistress seath her to Mrs. Kelly's, on an errand. She went as desired, and Mrs. Kelly sent the girl up stairs to obtain the article sent for, from a bureau drawer. It was in this drawer that the box of jewelry was also missing. Suspicion at once was directed to this girl, who was accordingly taken into custody, and conveyed before Justice Mountfort, who committed her to prison for a further examination. The girl denied all knowledge of the box or jewelry. She has been but seven weeks in the country. A comparison of prices now current with those ruling at this time last year, will show an advance ranging from fifty to one hundred per cent; notwithstanding which there are, at this mement. perators just as eager to purchase as at any time during the past year. Those who entered the market early have undoubtedly made money; but these who are now deeply involved as holders of fancy stocks, at present prices, will have reason to be thankful if they get out with a whole skin. The regular brokerswe mean these who have been in Wall street long erough to have seen three or four revulsions in the market-know too well the uncertainty of speculative movements, and the utter worthleseness of two-thirds of the stocks daily operated in, to suffer themselves to be drawn into the financial masistroom that wrecks so many inexperienced navigators. They, however, act as false beacons, and draw others into difficulties hey know not of, and then abandon them in their exremity. We venture the assertion that the bulk of he capital stock of every fancy is owned, or at present ontrolled, by outside operators. The books of each ompany may show the stock standing in the name of Wall street brokers: but the books of the brokers will show that outsiders have purchased most of them on time, and that the stocks are largely held for delivery as contracts mature. This is a dangerous position for taining prices; and when the proper time comes. a. regular onelaught will be made-upon them, and every-thing calculated to depress prices will be resorted to The Copper Currency.

To the Editor of the Herald.

You made some observations relative to the scarcity of copper coin. I suppose you judge from the quantity coined in this country. I have a good opportunity of knowing, and I believe that there is an abundance of copper coin of some kind. It is common for grocers to have a nail keg full, and so they are accumulated until they are compelled to sell them. A vast quantity, in the winter season, are out of circulation. There is a demand for cents as soon as the light vegetables and fruits appear, so that twice the amount is need in summer than in winter.

Your correspondent McGay seems to think it necessary to coin pieces (of intrinsic value), so as to conferm to all enumerations under ten cents. This recommendation is more important when it is knawn, as I understand, that a large portion of the copper cein of the United States is coined in England (Birmingham), and soid to the Jews at 110 and 115 for a dollar. They make their appearance in the latter part of the year they are stamped, and the beginning of the year succeeding, so that those of 1850 are now out in abundance.

About two and a quarter pounds of weight equal 100

Look out for squalls.

President and Directors of the Morris Canal Company to certain circumstances which had transpired since the passage of the supplement to the charter of that corporation, and to the set itself, for the purpose of post ing them up as to the rights and privileges of the two classes of stockbolders. The legal consequences as the the rights of parties interested as stockholders, from the statement of facts made, may thus be briefly enu merated. In regard to the capital, it can be assumed that as the company did not ask for an increase, the Legislature did not intend to increase it by the act of 9th Feb., 1849; but it is plain the design was to reduce it, as its banking powers, by section 6 of said act. were to be surrendered - that if the preferred stock was issued without reducing the original number of shares. n pursuance of the let section of the act, the result would be an increase of capital to the extent of \$1.175,000, which would be a clear violation of the inention of the set. That the company did not consider the act as authorizing an increase of its capital, is manifest from the resolution of the directors, of 1st August, 1849; and hence it follows that by the reso, utions of the board of that day, it was deemed that the number of shares was reduced in pursuance of the provisions of the act, to 10:250. It also appears that it was the intention of the Legislature to give to the persons advancing the money on the preferred stock, the control of the company from the fact that the number of the old shares was to be reduced from 41,000 to 10,250, and the new or preferred stock was fixed at 11,750 shares, so that at all times the ner proprietors, who made fresh advances, could control the old proprietors, who had purchased at nominal rates. It is to be presumed that the shareholders of the preferred stock, under the proceedings of the 18th February, 1850, did subscribe under the faith of the provisions of the act referred to, as well as the proceedings of the board of let August, 1840, which secured to such subscribers the control of the affairs of the company; and hence It was a gross fraud upon the holders of the preforred stock to attempt to receind the last mamed

On Saturday morning we called the attention of the